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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. VICE-PRESIDENT. LEVI P. MORTON, of New York, JAMES M. SHACKELFORD, of Vanderburg, THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo. CONTINGENT ELECTORS. NICHOLAS McCARTY, of Marion,

J. D. OLIVER, of St Joseph. Pirst-CICERO BUCHANAN, of Vanderburg. Second-THOMAS. J. BROOKS, of Martin. Third-DAVID W. VOYLES, of Harrison. Fourth-JOHN O. CRAVENS, of Ripley. Fifth-DAVID E. BEEM, of Owen. Sixth-LEANDER P. MITCHELL, of Henry. Seventh-WINFIELD T. DURBIN, of Madison. Eighth-JOHN C. CHANEY, of Sullivan. Sinth-DAVID C. SCULL. of Boone. Tenth-FRANK SWIGART, of Cass. Eleventh-WM. H. TRAMMEL, of Huntington. Twelfth-WM. L. PENFIELD, of DeKaib. Thirteenth-HIRAM S. BIGGS, of Kosciusko.

Congressional. First District-FRANK B. POSEY. Second-THOMAS N. BRAXTON. Third-STEPHEN D. SAYLES. Fourth-MANLY D. WILSON. Fifth-HENRY C. DUNCAN. Sixth-THOMAS M. BROWNE. Seventh-THOMAS E. CHANDLER. Eighth-JAMES. T. JOHNSTON. Nipth-JOSEPH B. CHEADLE. Tenth-WILLIAM D. OWEN. Eleventh-GEORGE W. STEELE. Twelfth-JAMES B. WHITE. Thirteenth-WILLIAM HOYNES.

Legislative and Judicial. FERDINAND WINTER, WILLIAM E. TOUSEY. SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby. REPRESENTATIVES,

MILLARD F. COSNETT, GEORGE F. McGINNIS. GEORGE C. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. HECKMAN, WILLIAM W. WALDEN. SOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELBY AND HAN WARREN R. KING, of Hancock.

JUDGE NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETHENTH JUDICIAL HARRISON T. TINCHER, of Marion. State Ticket. ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey. IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks. JUDGER OF SUPREME COURT, 1st District-SILAS D. COFFEY, of Clay. 2d District-J. G. BERKSHIRE, of Jennings. 4th District-WALTER OLDS, of Whitley.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake. BRUCE CARR, of Orange. TREASURER OF STATE, J. A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, L. T. MICHENER, of Shelby. HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boose. REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT, JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Marion.

LEANDER A. FULMER. TREASURER, MAHLON H. FLOYD. CORONER, THEO. A. WAGNER. JACOB W. LOEPER. BENJAMIN F. OSBORN, FIELDING BEELER.

THE Southeast Indiana Conference adopted sensible and Methodistic resolutions on the question of temperance legislation.

ALL roads will lead to Indianapolis, sure enough, when the drummers of the United States are headed this way, about the 20th of the month.

GENERAL BENET says his now notorious circular was issued in the interest of civil The civil service must be in a remarkable condition when women and children have to be "fired" without warning in order to improve it.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE will make the five speeches in this State, for which he was first announced. That matter is now definitely settled, and Indiana Republicans can be confident of hearing Mr. Blaine at the times and places heretofore published.

THE newspapers of the country, generally, are paying their attention to the latest and worst exposure or the civil-service rottenness of Mr. Cleveland's administration, the Benet-Endicott circular against women and children. The Boston papers are particularly distressed over the new and unexpected fall of the Plymouth Rock Endicott.

WE have not yet heard from Mr. Bynum in reply to the proposition of Mr. Dow, of Atlauta. Mr. Bynum is not now engaged in denying that Piedmont Chautauqua speech, in which he vilified the industrial interests of Indianapolis, represented our workingmen out of credit and starving four months in a year. and their wives compelled to go to the washtub to earn a living for their families.

DEMOCRATIC managers are bard run up in Michigan, when, in order to draw a crowd, they are obliged to advertise that Cleveland will be present. Small towns of that State were inundated with yellow dodgers announcing that the President would be at a meeting in Detroit last week, and faithful Democrats, eager to see the man lauded almost as a god by Don Dickinson, flocked to the city, only

to go home disgusted when they learned that he had not even been expected. Democratic campaign liars, it appears, do not confine their efforts to concocting tales about Republican candidates.

THE campaign lie of William Condon has been rebuked by the formation of a large Irish-American club at Bloomington, Ill., which will wield its influence in the interest of the Republican cause.

EVEN the Democratic papers of Philadelphia admit that from 20,000 to 25,000 men took part in the Republican parade in that city Saturday night. It was a big one, and was still going when the early editions of the newspapers went to press at 1 A. M.

ANOTHER constituent of Colonel Matson takes exception to the claim that the Democratic party is the only friend of the soldier, and that Mr. Matson owns the soldier vote of his district. This time it is Dr. John A. Williams, of Patricksburg, a life-long Democrat, who repudiates Cleveland and Democracy, and announces that he will support Harrison and Morton.

In 1885 President Cleveland sent a check to the New York State committee to help elect Hill, and with it was a personal letter containing the warmest good wishes. Colonel Lamont went down to New York last week to persuade the party managers to make this old letter do instead of a new one, but it is understood that he did not succeed. A good many things have happened since 1885, and the Hill men will insist upon upon a fresh indorsement. A letter from you or our knife to you, is about the way they are putting it.

THE Endicott-Benet circular, unearthed and made public by the Journal, was up in the Senate yesterday. Senator Hale introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a list of removals made since the circular was issued, and supported the resolution with a speech in which he handled the administration without gloves and denounced the black flag circular in the strongest language. Other Republican Senators desired to speak, but upon the objection of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, the resolution went over till to-day. Senator Hale will ask for an investigation of the matter, and give the Secretary of War a chance to explain and defend his order against women and children. It is the most scandalously infamous thing ever known in American

R. C. J. PENDLETON has been in Rhode Island, and has been making speeches, in which he said a great many things that were utterly foolish and some things that were sound and true. Mr. Pendleton said: "Personally General Harrison is the peer of any man in the Nation. There is nothing any one can say against him." That is honorable and true. The foolish things Mr. Pendleton said were to represent that the ex-Union soldiers of Indianapolis were opposed to General Harrison in larger numbers than ever opposed any other Republican candidate, and that, even among his personal friends, the laboring men were going to vote for Cleveland. Mr. Pendleton knows better than this, and it is not complimentary to his own or his hearers' intelligence for him to utter such self-evident

No law made by Congress is so sacred that it cannot be broken at will by members of Cleveland's Cabinet. In order to prevent the use of the various navy-yards throughout the country for political purposes certain laws were passed prohibiting the increase of the working force in any of them sixty days before election, except in case of war preparations, when the Secretary of the Navy could issue notice to that effect. This contingency does not exist at present, but the reform Secretary will fill the yards with heelers and strikers all the same, as indicated by the following advertisement, just published:

CERTIFICATE-IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN Least of Congress, approved June 30, 1876, I hereby certify that the needs of the public service make it necessary to increase at this time the force at the navy-yard, Brooklya, N. Y., for the prosecution of the work upon the Yantic, Galena, Miantonomah and Terror, and for other necessary purposes.

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy. "Other necessary purposes" is good.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel through Mr. Fritz M. Stritter tries to prove by the figures of the congressional race in the First congsessional district that General Hovey is not a popular man. The contrary is easily proved by its own figures: In 1884 the total vote of the district was 38,770, and with three candidates in the field, Gudgel, the Republican nominee, received 18,493, or 47 per cent. of the whole vote. In 1886, with four candidates in the field, General Hovey received 18,258 out of a total vote of 37,265, or 49 per cent. of the whole. Or take it another way, using Mr. Stritter's figures: In the election of 1884. Kleiner (Dem.) received 51 per cent. of the total vote, and Gudgel (Rep.) received 47 per cent, of the total vote. Only three candidates were in the field. In the election of 1886, McCullough (Dem.) received 45 per cent. of the total vote; Hovey (Rep.) received 49 per cent of the total vote, and four candidates in the field. General Hovey not only cut down the Democratic vote from 51 per cent. of the total to 45 per cent., but increased the Republican vote from 47 per cent. to 49 per cent.. and had one more candidate to fight, thus proving his strength and popularity beyond

A RETIRED United States army officer has looked into the military record of General Benet, author of the recent infamous circular, as found in the official Army Register of January, 1888. It shows that he was born in Florida; was appointed in the Military Academy, July 1, 1845; brevet second lieutenant, July 1, 1849; second lieutenant, July 10, 1851; captain, Aug. 3, 1861; major, Dec. 22, 1866; brigadier-general, chief of ordnance, June 23, 1874, which position he accepted the next day. Thus it is seen that he entered the great civil war as a captain and came out at its close still a captain, indicating that during the five years of ite progress, with all the opportunities for promotion that death and meritorious service offers, he did not secure even a brevet rank. His promotion to his present position was a piece of favoritism, the

record showing that he would be only a colonel

if he had passed through the regular grades of promotion. From major he jumped over three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels and several majors, while if he had had any merit of his own he would have been a general at the close of the war.

BEWARE OF SLANDERS. Speaking of the Democratic managers and office-holders, the Log Cabin, of New York,

"These men, as a body, are not distinguished for candor or principle-very far from it. On the contrary, we do not doubt that if it was deemed necessary to commit perjury, forgery and all conceivable baseness to secure the re-election of Martin Van Buren, there are wretches by the hundred who would volunteer or be hired to perpetrate those

"We know that some who would not tell a deliberate untruth will refuse to correct one which they have ignorantly told. We know that Joseph Ritner, when running for Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1832, was injured and probably beaten by a deliberate forgery to which his name was signed, and which was probably coined by a member of Congress, then and now in high favor with his party. We know that in two different elections in this State, when an anti-Jackson Governor of Obio had been chosen early in October, the Albany Argus and its echoes persisted in asserting the contrary until after the New York general election. We know that the New York Evening Post, which once expressly retracted and condemned the slander which accuses General Harrison of having voted to "sell white men into slavery for debt," and cautioned its allies to cease their personal warfare upon the old soldier, has since reasserted and now persists in the libel it once confessed, and greedily retails every low and scandalous libel on General Harrison, which its superiors in villainy choose to manufacture. Seeing and knowing this, and much more, we exhort the freeman of our misgoverned government to be prepared for any slander or forgery which desperate malice and unscrupulous

atrocity can invent." We might permit the above article to go without a word of comment, and every reader could naturally and very properly suppose it was written to-day and of the present campaign. But, as a matter of fact, the article is from Horace Greeley's "Log Cabin" of date of June 6, 1840, and doubtless was written by the matchless editorial founder of the New York Tribune. The extract is of value, not only to rebuke present slanders and slanderers, but as proving that there is an heredity in parties and newspapers, as there is in individuals. The Democratic party seems to have always been the party of lies, and perjuries, and forgeries, an heredity to which it is still true, while the New York Evening Post more than sustains its ancient character and reputation. If there is one paper above another that is absolutely devoid of fairness and common decepcy in this campaign it is the New York Evening Post.

MR. BYNUM.

Indianapolis Sentinei, Aug. 23, 1886. We shall have to take Mr. Bynum at his word. He defies all authority; he refuses to accept a fair settlement; he outrages every sentiment of political decency. Up to last night the Sentinel had as much regard for the Democracy of Mr. Bynum as for that of any man in the district. Now it has none. Mr. Bynum deserves to be thrown out of the party. He has forfeited the respect of every Democrat who believes the party has some other mission than backing Mr. Bynum's selfish, reckless and destructive ambition.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 26, 1886. No man living in the history of the party has acted so contemptible a part as Mr. Bynum has within the past six days. He has disappointed his friends, gratified his enemies, prostituted his honor as a Democrat, and shown himself to be wholly unworthy the confidence of his party. He deserves nothing better than to be seized neck and heels, thrown over the fence and dropped into the ditch. Six days ago the slightest manifestation of fairness and solicitude for the party would have se cured for Mr. Bynum everything he is trying to attain by his blind, insensate, pig-headed rule or ruin policy of self-assertion. With him it is "Bynum or be damned to you." He has forfeited all right to consideration and all claims to respect. He is a dangerous, unreliable, vindictive, ungenerous party man. He has deliberately chosen to make an Ishmaelite of himself.

These touching testimonials are reprinted from the columns of our esteemed Democratic contemporary for the purpose of identifying Mr. Bynum, who seems to have got lost. So far as we know, the likelihood is that our once notorious Congressman is in the uttermost parts of the district in company with that highly estimable and honorable workingman, who tended to the babies while his wife went to the wash-tub to make a living for the family. Mr. Bynum would not travel with his "awful example" in Indianapolis.

"NOT ANOTHER MAN OR DOLLAR." A correspondent of the Journal asked the other day if it was not Senator Voorhees who said in a speech at the beginning of the civil war: "Not another man or another dollar to carry on this unholy war." It was, and never denied till the war was well over. But the most conspicuous utterance of this at that time prevalent Democratic sentiment appeared in a petition to the Democratic Legislature of 1863, which tried to displace Governor Morton from the command of the troops and give it to three "Sons of Liberty." The petition came from Sullivan county, where the Democrats, on the 18th of June, 1863, murdered Capt. Fletcher Freeman for enrolling Cass township for the draft. On the 16th of January, 1863, a petition was presented in the House (which a week before had refused to receive Governor Morton's message because it urged activity against the rebellion) from the Democrats of Sullivan asking that "not one man nor one dollar be voted to prosecute this infernal abolition war"-the language of Mr. Voorhees in his Greencastle speech. This petition was respectfully received and referred. On the 21st of February, 1863, a large Democratic meeting in Greencastle resolved that it was "The deliberate sense of this meeting that not another soldier and not another dollar ought to be furnished for the further prosecution of this war for negro emancipation." These eminently Democratic expressions are

THE BRUSH-MAKERS.

Among the large industries of Lansingburg N. Y., is brush-making. There are twentysix brush factories in the place. Under protection the industry has prospered, and the price of American hair and clothes brushes has been steadily lowered, with a prospect of further decrease. The present duty on foreign hair and clothes brushes is 30 per cent., and this is barely sufficient to enable American manufacturers to compete with cheap foreign labor. The Mills bill reduces the duty | Bestamin Harrison on the same principle. It

to 20 per cent., which the Troy Times says would practically crush out the business so far as the manufacture of fine brushes is concerned. The manufacturers themselves are of the same opinion, for twenty-four out of twenty-six of them have signed a protest again st the passage of the Mills bill. In this protest, after reciting the treatment they received from the ways and means committee, the manufacturers say:

"We see no other line of action to recommend than to oppose with might and main the re-election for President of the present incumbent, who, although from New York State, heads the hostile forces operating against our industry under the pretext of reducing the surplus in the United States Treasury, when it is evident that it would make directly to that end, and greatly benefit the country too, by advancing instead of reducing the tariff rate upon foreign brushes so as to adequately protect our home industry in this branch of manufacture, and thus retain our home market for our people instead of surrendering it to foreigners."

Of the twenty-four signers of the protest, five, says the Troy Times, "are life-long Democrats, and heretofore prominent and influential supporters of the Democratic party-enterprising, stanch and highly-respected citizens, namely: Owen Dennin, James O'Neil James Reed, William J. O'Brien and John Reilly." By the way, as the Mills bill reduces the duty on brushes from 30 to 20 per cent., a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent., what becomes of the claim that it only works a reduction of 5 per cent?

THE New York Evening Post, the able and untiring advocate of free trade, in an article on the labor question, used the following

"It would be better for all of them, in the long run, to reduce wages to the famine point, so as to force all who had sufficient strength into other employments. This at least would diminish competition, and give the remaining

The Post is a chief supporter of Grover Cleveland, because Mr. Cleveland more nearly represents its views on the subject of free trade, and the reducing of wages "to the famine point."

In a speech delivered by Henry B. Payne, United States Senator from Ohio, in the city of Cleveland, on the 8th of January, 1883, and reported in the New York World of January 10, he said:

"Free trade has never been accepted by the government of any civilized nation, and is impracticable and impossible, and those words 'for revenue only,' unwisely inserted in the platform of 1880 lost to the Democracy the presidency, and all which that loss implied, and a like fatality will assuredly follow a repetition of the felly in any future campaign."

Mr. Payne may smell of coal oil, but these words are the words of truth and soberness.

THE New York Sun reviews the platitudinous and sophomoric speech of Chief-justice Fuller, at the recent Chicago banquet, closing with a quotation of that amazing piece of tomfoolery where Mr. Fuller says he knows he will have "to tread the wine-press alone." Mr. Dana remarks for the new Chief-justice's comfort and edification: "Let Mr. Fuller cheer up; he will not have to tread the winepress alone. He will have the assistance of eight gentlemen, every one of whom weighs, in pounds avoirdupois, from fifteen to one hundred per cent. more than Chief-justice Fuller."

THE Journal prints this morning a very meagre outline of an able speech on the tariff. delivered by Hon. Robert S. Taylor, before the Fort Wayne Harrison and Morton Rail road Club. Of the speech the Fort Wayne Gazette says:

"The speech of Judge Taylor, which is given in full in this issue, is the strongest tariff argument that has been made in this campaign. It will compare favorably with the greatest efforts of McKinley, and is the result of careful study and thoughtful research. The Gazette predicts for this document an extensive circulation."

A CORRESPONDENT from Missouri sends the Journal a copy of the ticket which the Tippecanoe men voted in Indiana in 1840. It is embellished with a picture of a log cabin, above which are the legends:

"Democratic simplicity."
"He will respect the rights of the log-cabin boys." Below it reads:

FOR PRESIDENT. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN TYLER. VOTING ELECTORS JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, JOHN W. PAYNE, R. W. THOMPSON, JOSEPH L. WHITE. JAMES H. CRAVENS CALEB B. SMITH, WILLIAM HEROD S. C. SAMPLE.

These names are all familiar to old citizens. and though, we believe, but one on the list-R W. Thompson-is living to assist in the election of "Tippecanve's" grandson, the descendants of others are active in his behalf, and show that the precepts of the fathers have been well learned, and their example effective.

SPENCE'S People's Paper, published in Covington, Ind. quoting from the Democratic platform of 1880, pledging themselves "anew to the docrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and examples of a bug line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, prints a list of the patriots, begin ning with Bechanan and Jeff Davis and ending with Wilkes Booth and Boss Tweed, then giving a comprehessive summary of the doctrines and traditions, such as slavery and secession, rebellion, treason, Andersonville, Belle Isle. Cronin's nese, Barnum's "mules," Cleveland's rebel flag order, etc. It is a very neat piece of

ENTHUSIASM in politics is commendable, especially when manifested by Republicans; but there realy is such a thing as going too far, and the Nebriska man who has bet his wife against his neighbor's cow that Harrison will be elected, seems tohave gone there. It is said in his behalf that his enthusiasm and confidence in the result is genuine, and that he has no ulterior purpose of getting rid of his wife, and there is. of courie, no probability that he will lose her. but such wagers, as Joseph Cook might say, do not male for elevated politics, and ought not to be encouraged. The betting fraternity should confineitself to loose change and head gear.

THE new work edited by Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, has already been noticed in the Journal. It is entitled "The Republican Party, Its History, Principles and Policies," and embraceschapters on special topics by Senators Ingalls. Hawley, Frye and Chandler; Representatives Dingley, Burrows, McKinley, Butterworth and others. The book is a very valuable one, and s published for Indiana by Mr. Robert Douglass, of this city, and is now ready for distribution. Sold by subscription only.

Tre Boston Saturday Evening Gazette supported Grover Cleveland in 1884 on the civilserfice reform principle. In 1888 it supports

has a record of broken promises and a debauched and degraded civil service on the one hand, and on the other the pledge of man whose whole life and character give to his words their fullest possible weight. The Gazette is one consistent mugwump paper.

SENATOR DON CAMERON, of course, repudiates the foolish story set affeat by Democrats that he had spoken disparagingly of General Harrison. Mr. Cameron says:

"My relations with General Harrison when in the Senate were of the most friendly character. He was not a man to be carried away by sudden impulses and had no gust in his composition. That style suits me. Knowing the characteristics of the man as I do, I think he will make a conservative but a strong President. The country will be governed on a high plane, every interest will have its share of executive attention, the administrative branches of the government will be conducted on a liberal scale . and the country will have an end to adverse economic agitation, and will be peaceful, prosperous and happy."

READER: Corporal Tanner's home is Brooklyn, N. Y. He belonged to the Eightyseventh New York Infantry, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give President Cleveland's order for

the return of the "rebel flags" and oblige many

inquirers, also his order revoking the order. Many Democrats deny that he issued an order to return them to the rebels. UNDERWOOD, Ind. J. H. FRIEDLEY.

The circular sent out by the Adjutant-general of the army to the Governors of the Southern States was dated June 11, 1887, but was under stood to have been issued by the President two weeks earlier, and was as follows:

"The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the War Department be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore them were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine, I am instructed, by the Honorable Secretary of War, to make you (in the name of the War Department) a tender of the flags now in this office belonging to the late volunteer organiza-tions of your State. In discharging this pleasant duty, I beg you, please advise me of your wishes in this matter. It is the intention in returning each flag to give its history, as far as it is possible to do so, stating the circumstances of its capture and recovery."

On June 16 the President issued a letter to the Secretary of War, in which, after saying that he had considered the subject of the return of the flags with more care than when it was first presented to him, he added:

"I am of the opinion that the return of these flags, in the manner thus contemplated, is not authorized by existing laws, nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags, and adopt proper measures for their preserva-tion. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Please give a short sketch of Ben Harrison's father, naming dates of birth and death, manner of same and his occupation while living.

MULLIGAN, Ind., Sept. 25. A READER. John Scott Harrison was born at Vincennes, Ind., in 1804, and died May 27, 1878, at North Bend, O., where he had spent the greater part of his life. His death was marked by no unusual features. He was a farmer by occupation, and was held in great respect in the community. He served as a Congressman from the years 1853 to 1857, but his life was, in the main, quiet and uneventful.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THERE are but three certainties this year:

Death, taxes and Democratic defeat-Chicago THE Warsaw (Ill.) woolen-mills, have a Harrison and Morton streamer, 21 feet long, floating

from the flagetaff on the top of the mill, placed there by their employes. The majority of the voters in this mill are in favor of protection. GEORGE C. HEBERLING, the Democratic nominee in Iowa for Secretary of State, has sent a

letter to the State committee declining to make the race, and the vacancy on the ticket has been filled by the selection of Walter McHenry, of OF the nine German daily newspapers which are supporting Harrison in Ohio six supported Cleveland in 1884. The German mugwumps of Ohio, if their papers are any indication, have

come back to their old party in a body. The

"Old Roman" doesn't seem to be doing what was expected of him. -Boston Journal. THE Republican prospects in New Jersey were never brighter than they are now. The State that voted for William Henry Harrison and Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant will be found once more in his with the Northern host and under the ban-

ner of protection. - New York Mail and Express. HON. J. B. KENNER, of Huntington, Ind., who has been attending the national encampment of Odd-fellows in California, addressed an immense Republican gathering in San Francisco last Tuesday evening. His remarks were confined chiefly to an eulogy of General Harrison and a refutation of the Democratic lies that have been uttered against him.

Mr. J. W. GEPHART, the distinguished law partner of Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, has written a long letter presenting his views on the tariff question and stating why he intends to support and vote for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Gephart wants it understood that he is just as good a Democrat as ever, but he is not a free-trade Cleveland Democrat. "WHY," said Tom Reed, in his latest speech.

"if the President and Mr. Thurman and Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, are right in their asser tions about how much we lose every year by the tariff we have lost since 1860 more than \$22,-000,000,000, more than the whole United States was listed for in 1860. According to that, then, we have lost since 1860 our whole coutry, and we must be sitting outdoors to-night."

"A GLIMPSE of one possible cause of the prevalent disorganization of the mail service," says the Utica Herald, "is afforded by the affidavit of George N. Harrison, of Rochester. He makes oath that during his connection with the carrier service in that city, the present year, he has seen repeatedly employes of the post-office playing cards during business hours. Parties playing were men recently appointed at that time.' 'Public office is a public trust.'

THE FREE TRADE BILL.

What the Free-Treders Would Have Done If They Dared. New York Mail and Express.

The argument that the Democratic party is for free trade cannot be too often insisted upon. The Democrats assert that the Mills bill as it passed the House, is not a free trade measure. We have answered that, but we want to point out now the fact that if the authors of the bill had their way it would have been a much longer step than it is in the direction of free trade. Here are some of the important changes which the House made in the bill. In the first column of figures will be found the proposal of the bill, and in the second the duty fixed by the House:

Proposed by

Fixed by

House.

Glue Free. 20 per cent Gelatine Free. 30 per cent. Fish glue..... Free. 25 per cent. Essential oils Free. 25 per cent. Unchanged. Barks, berries, etc Free. China, porcelain, etc... 45 per cent Earthen and stoneware. 40 per cent. Flint and lined glass 50 per cent. Polished cylinder and 40 per cent. crown glass, 24x30, not exceeding 24x50. 15c sq. ft. 20c sq. ft. Tabletaus, mulls and Flax, bleached, known 40 per cent \$10 ton. as dressed line Free Bagging for cotton Free. 1 % 2c. pd. Card clothing 15c sq. ft. 30c sq. ft. Gloves..... 40 per cent. 50 per cent. 10 per cent. Linen..... Free India rubber fabrics 15 per cent. 25 & 30 p. c. Penknives, etc 35 per cent. 50 per cent. Marble..... Free. 40c o. ft.

There are a few of the articles in the tariff list which are placed at higher rates of duty by the House of Representatives than they were by the authors of the Mills bill. It will be seen from an examination of the table that the freetraders would have made a more damaging attack on the protective system if they dared.

A Venerable Toad,

London Special to Pittsburg Dispatch, A very entertaining old toad has been called up this week to enliven the British public. He was found some score of yards under the earth's surface, embedded in clay. His limbs were perfeetly limp and he was stone blind. The local savants could not guess its age accurately, but reckoned its age somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 years. This toad was tired of living the day before Adam got tired of living alone in

other scientists vow with the Times that the poor toad must have fallen down some crack in the clay soil during a dry season and became embedged when the rain caused the soil to swell. But scientific men always take a delight in spoiling other scientists' stories.

The Vetoes of Pension Claims. New York Press.

The claim that the Democrats have been favorable to the liberal pensioning of soldiers is utterly absurd. President Cleveland's attitude is given in the subjoined table, which shows the number of private pension bills passed by Congress and the action taken thereon by the several Presidents of the United States from March 4, 1869, to the latter part of August, 1888. Bills passed by Ap-

Congress. proved. 575 Grant, 8 years..... 583 Hayes, 4 years....... 307 Arthur, 3 yrs. 8 mos.... 736 Cleveland, 3 yrs. 6 mos.1,084 307 736 668 Five bills were vetoed by President Grant because the beneficiaries had been pensioners undor the general pension laws. The other three vetoes of pension bills by President Grant were

leserters. The test of a President's frendliness toward pension legislation is not on how many bills he approves. The test is on his reverse ac-The Free-Whisky Mills Bill. Philadelphia American.

The clause of the Mills bill which would light-

on the ground that the records of the War De-

partment showed the beneficiaries to have been

on the burden of national taxation on beer and whisky is as follows: Sec. 40. That all clauses of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes and all laws amendatory thereof, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors, and

retail dealers in mait liquors are hereby repealed. This clause is omitted from the copies of the bill published by the national Democratic committee, by the New York Evening Post and by the Philadelphia Times. The latter has mutilated its edition of the bill still further by omit-

Sec. 29. That whenever in any statute denouncing any violation of the internal revenue laws as a felony, crime, or misdemeanor, there is prescribed in suc statute a minimum punishment, less than which sinimum no fine, penalty, or imprisonment is authorized to be imposed, every such minimum punishment is hereby abolished, and the court or judge in every such case shall have discretion to impose any fine enalty, imprisonment, or punishment not exceeding the limit authorized by such statute, whether such fine, penalty, imprisonment, or punishment be less or greater than the said minimum so prescribed.

This clause leaves it to the discretion of the judge to punish illicit distillers, traders without a license, and the like, by a merely nominal fine. Soth clauses are directly in the interest of the liquor traffic and its worst representatives. Both would reduce the revenue the country pow derives from taxes on that traffic. In some distric's and under some judges the revenue might disappear altogether, but there would be no re-duction of the salaried officials we maintain to collect it. Both are the work of the party which is horrified at the suggestion of a repeal of the

Don Dickinson's Lie About New England. Washington Special.

In a long tirade against New England, Postmaster-general Dickinson thus sneers at the patriotism of New England:

"The State of Missouri sent more troops to the Union armies than all of New England, outside of Massachusetts. And yet they talk about patriotism and try to induce our Western farmers, from whom they never buy a pound of anything, to keep on voting riches in their pockets. So far from this being true, the States he thus refers to, aside from Massachusetts, which furnished 146,730, sent nearly a quarter of a million soldiers into the field, or twice as many as he here represents. Mr. Cleveland's administration seems to blunder in all its parts whenever it meddles with the Union soldier.

The Choice to Be Made.

Temperance Evangelist. It is certainly very desirable to have a Christian gentleman elected to the presidency of the United States. Eight years ago the lamented Garfield, an elder in the Christian Church, was chosen. This year we have two Christian men nominated for that high office-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, a Methodist layman, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. It is conceded that General Fisk has no hope of election, leaving the choice between General Harrison, a soldier of the cross and of our country, and the present incumbeut, who is a soldier neither of the cross nor of his country. Reason would dictate to the Christian and loyal voters of this Nation for which candidate they should

Wisconsin Doesn't Want Free Trade.

cast their ballots this fall.

Milwankee Sentinel. There are 15,000 voters in the State of Wisconsin, exclusive of the wool-growers, who are directly affected by the change in the schedule made by the Mills bill. This includes 5,000 metal-workers of all kinds, 2,000 coopers, 8,000 saw-mill operatives; nothing being said of the various minor industries that are touched. The farmers of Wisconsin raise nearly \$2,000,000 worth of wool every year, and this is affected by the Mills bill. On the whole, Wisconsin is not a good State in which to urge the advantages of the Mills bill.

Not a "Quack," but a Conspirator.

Chicago Journal. Roger "Quack" Mills is the name given by the Indianapolis Journal to the free-trade chairman. He is no "quack." He knows just what he is about in prescribing free-trade medicine for the North. He may delude people, but he is not an ignoramus and humbug himself. His cunning and skill cannot be denied. He and the conspirators acting with him mean to destroy the North believe that it is taking something just as good as protection, or better. That is not "quackery;" it is conspiracy and fraud."

Increase in Cotton Manufacture. Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

During the year 1887-88, Northern m lls con sumed 1.787,121 bales of cotton. The consumption of Southern mills for the same period was 443,373 bales. This is an increase of 147.5 per cent, during the last eight years for Southern manufacture. The Northern only shows an improvement of 27.4 per cent. for that period.

Willing to Make Use of Any Lie. Peoria Transcript.

About all that is left of the Condon controversy is a very badly damaged reputation for Mr. Condon, and the further demonstration of a well known fact, that no lie is so base that the Democratic leaders, State and national, will besitate to use it when they believe they can make a point.

A Neigborhood Agreement. Washington Special.

Harrison writes to a friend here that one of the pleasant features of the campaign is the agreement entered into by his neighbors for several blocks each way around his home to vote for him in November regardless of party as a personal tribute to an old friend and neigh-

ought to be in the penitentiary. The infamous liars and perjurers who are assailing General

Sim Coy isn't the only Indiana Democrat who

They Ought To Be.

Detroit Tribune.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

not with their bands.

Harrison ought to be there too. It is an outrage to permit such character assasins to come in contact with decent people anywhere. They Grow Brighter. Kansas City Journal.

The Indiana "Fair Election League" has been

reorganized. Its purpose is to preserve the purity of the ballot and prevent election frauds. Republican prospects in Indiana grow brighter day by day. Six at a Time.

Gen. Harrison, in addition to his brilliant ver satility as a speaker, is a stalwart in endurance. One day last week six brass bands made a com bined call at his residence, and concluded it with

Did the Tariff Make This Trust? Philadelphia Inquirer. An international steel rail trust has been formed. Of course ye Democrats will say the

American tariff is responsible for it, particularly the European end of it.

We Have Observed It. Detroit Tribune. You may have observed, perhaps, that the "workingmen" who are talking free trade so loudly are those who work with their jaws and

Advice for Bepublicans Everywhere Troy (N. Y.) Times. Get out the vote. Have the ballots fairly cast and counted. Work till the close of the polls on

What Ailed It.

Nov. 6, and the protection triumph will be cer-

Minneapolis Tribune. A receiver has been asked for the New York Eden, and it is just possible he heard the rain | magazine called "Women." It might have come down during the flood. Unfortunately | successful had it been called "The Ladies." magazine called "Women." It might have bee: